

# JORDAN TIMES

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جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

## Assad to Yugoslavia

GRADE, June 24 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad will arrive here tomorrow for an official visit to Yugoslavia lasting until Saturday, a foreign ministry spokesman told a news conference today. President Assad will have talks with Yugoslav leader Tito, especially on the Middle East, Lebanon, and preparations for the non-aligned summit in Colombo this August, the spokesman said. The Syrian leader was originally due to visit Yugoslavia last week, but this and another visit to Manila which was to have immediately preceded were postponed.

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NGRAD — King Hussein and Queen Alia leave Moscow for Leningrad Thursday. Soviet President and Mrs. Podgorny meet, with an interpreter next to King Hussein. (AP wirephoto)

## King Hussein in Leningrad after talks with Soviets

AMMAN, June 24 (R). — His Majesty King Hussein left here for Leningrad after a second round of talks with Soviet leaders. The King and Queen Alia will go to Sochi, Black Sea coast. They will fly back to Amman early next week when a communiqué on the 11-day Soviet visit is expected to be published. Jordanian sources described the talks here as "fruitful," but said there was no word on their outcome. The Soviet side at the talks was led by President Nikolai Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. There was no meeting between King Hussein and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev during his visit. Announcing completion of the talks, the Soviet news agency Tass said, "The Jordanian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sherif Zaid Ibn Shaker and his accompanying delegation returned to Amman Thursday morning after participating in the official talks held between King Hussein and Soviet leaders in Moscow. The commander-in-chief was welcomed at Amman airport by the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Mudar Badran, the Chief of Staff and his assistants for intelligence and communications, as well as a number of high ranking officers. King Hussein and Queen Alia held a state dinner last night in honor of Mr. Podgorny. In a speech at the banquet, the King expressed joy and on for having acquainted himself with the achievements of the Soviet people at Volgograd, Irkutsk and Bratsk. Soviet Premier Podgorny said the King's visit indicated that the Jordanian leadership was seeking the strengthening and reinforcement of friendship with the Soviet Union. Podgorny noted that the official talks were conducted in an atmosphere of hope and total frankness between the two sides and that those negotiations would serve better understanding between the two sides and also serve the goal of mutual confidence.

## Unconscious Azevedo given chance of survival

PORTUGAL, June 24 (AP). — Portuguese Premier Jose de Azevedo regained consciousness at 3:00 p.m. after 16 hours in hospital after a heart attack, the official announced. The admiral had been expected to attract a fair proportion of moderate voters who were suspicious of General Eanes' background or considered him a creature of the parties' publicity machines. Most of these voters are now expected to rally round General Eanes rather than swing right to the radical leftwing candidate Major Carvalho. In another development Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes, a leader of the coup which overthrew Portugal's rightwing regime two years ago, was today named head of a new constitutional commission. The commission which consists of four judges and four ordinary citizens, will have the task of deciding whether laws passed by future governments agree with the constitution. The beneficiary of Adm. Azevedo's incapacity is army Chief of Staff Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who is backed as presidential candidate by the Socialists and the Centrist Popular Democrats (PPD) and the Conservative Centre Democrats (CDS).



PORTUGAL — Portuguese acting premier Mr. Vasco Almeida e Sousa at Oporto hospital where Premier Azevedo is in condition. (AP wirephoto)

## Syria, Egypt agree to restore full ties; call for Lebanese ceasefire

RIYADH, June 24 (R). — Egypt and Syria have agreed to restore full diplomatic relations after a near-formal three-week-old break, a joint communiqué said today. The communiqué was issued after a prime ministerial meeting here arranged by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to help patch up differences between Egypt and Syria. The communiqué said the two countries would set up a special political-military committee to continue working out ways to improve relations. It would also prepare the way for a meeting between the Syrian and Egyptian presidents.

Egypt broke its ties with Syria on June 3 after Arab students attacked its diplomatic mission in Damascus. It closed the Syrian embassy in Cairo and withdrew its diplomats from Damascus. The two-day meeting was attended by Egyptian Prime Minister Mamedouh Salem and Syrian Premier Mahmoud Ayoubi, as well as Saudi and Kuwaiti leaders. On Lebanon, the conference also called all sides in the civil war to help the Arab League's joint peace-keeping force establish a ceasefire in the country. It also offered every assistance in arranging a "reconciliation conference" of the various factions, to be held in any Arab country agreed upon by the different groups.

The foreign ministers of the four countries meeting here will follow up efforts aimed at ending the fighting in Lebanon and preserving the country's unity, the final statement said.

The Riyadh meeting was called to try to settle the disagreements between Egypt and Syria over last year's Egyptian-Israeli Sinai agreement and the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon. Yesterday, Egyptian Premier Salem, Syrian Premier Ayoubi, Saudi First Deputy Premier Crown Prince Fahd and Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad, the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, opened the four-power meeting, which was first scheduled to be held on May 19, but was postponed.

Kuwaiti Premier Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad was absent for health reasons. Prince Saud Al Faisal, Saudi Foreign Minister, said the first two-hour session was "constructive and useful" and was marked by fraternity and frankness.

Egyptian Premier Salem and Syrian Premier Ayoubi both said on arrival in Riyadh Wednesday that they hoped the carefully prepared meeting would serve the cause of Arab unity. In Beirut, Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami sent the conferees a message asking them to work toward creation of conditions to help establish a "round-table" discussion between the warring Lebanese parties.

## Kissinger, Vorster end two days of talks

MUNICH, June 24 (Agencies). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger announced today that the State Department's top African specialist is to go to Africa shortly to brief its leaders on Dr. Kissinger's talks in Bavaria with South African Premier John Vorster.

The official, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs William Schaefele, would be on an urgent mission because of the situation in Southern Africa, Dr. Kissinger said.

Dr. Kissinger made the announcement at a press conference after a meeting here with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The U.S. Secretary of State flew here by helicopter from Grafenau, where he met for two days with Mr. Vorster.

He said that in their talks, they had searched for a solution to the threat of violence in Southern Africa.

Dr. Kissinger later left for London to meet British Prime Minister James Callaghan tomorrow and to report to him on his meetings with the South African Premier.

## Lebanese rightists suffer heavy losses in attempt to take Palestinian camp

BEIRUT, June 24 (Agencies). — Forty rightwing troops were reported to have been killed today as their forces vainly tried for the third consecutive day to overrun a Palestinian camp in suburban Beirut.

The battle for the camp, Tel Al Zaatar, was one of the fiercest of the civil war and all day attacks and counter-attacks succeeded each other.

Fifteen other rightwingers were reported to have been captured as the defending Palestinians and their Lebanese allies mined approach roads and vowed they would never bow to an ultimatum today by the besieging forces that they surrender within three days.

Syria, meanwhile, today finished the evacuation of its troops from the Beirut area.

Seventy-five truckloads of Syrian troops plus heavy artillery were seen today heading south for Sidon, from where they are to be redeployed tomorrow in the Bekaa plain.

The Syrian pull-out is part of an agreement reached between Libyan Premier Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, who was mandated by Damascus, and Palestinian progressive forces in Lebanon.

By the weekend, the Syrians are scheduled to have pulled back from the coast to the central mountains.

Major Jalloud is in Beirut and is personally overlooking all phases of the operation.

Less than four miles from the Tel Al Zaatar battle, today, commercial airliners flew in and out of Beirut airport, reopened yesterday after a shut-down of more than two weeks.

The Voice of Palestine Radio announced that all Syrians had pulled back from around Beirut and a hill village overlooking the airport.

They moved south, the radio said, and passed through Sidon.

## Sadat back home after M.E. tour

CAIRO, June 24 (AFP). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat returned here today from Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates after a 10-day Middle East tour. He has visited Iran, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy yesterday said it was unlikely that Mr. Sadat would meet with Syrian President Hafez Assad in the near future.

## Serious talks — Henry Kissinger and John Vorster pictured at their hotel meeting Wednesday. (AP wirephoto)



don to meet British Prime Minister James Callaghan tomorrow and to report to him on his meetings with the South African Premier.

Dr. Kissinger also told the press conference that he and Mr. Vorster had studied all the possible means of finding a Southern African settlement.

The American Position on Rhodesia had not changed and Waterhouse was still in favour of a transfer of power to a black majority government, he said.

(Continued on page 6)

## As Syrians continue withdrawing

They were replaced on the vital highway near the airport by Libyan soldiers, sent to Lebanon as part of the Arab League peace force.

Reuter correspondent Nazim Mustafa reported from Sidon that the second batch of Syrians to pull out of the airport area had headed into the mountains towards Jezzin.

Travellers said they saw other Syrian soldiers digging in on a hillside east of Sidon.

Leftwing gunners tried to ease the pressure on the Palestinian camp by bombarding rightwing positions and residential districts of predominantly Christian east Beirut. There was also heavy leftwing pressure on the Christian suburb of Ain Al Rummaneh.

In the once-smart Hamra district of west Beirut, the most insistent sound of the past two days has been the thud of a field gun pumping shells towards rightist districts.

At Beirut airport, eyewitnesses quoted the crew of the first Middle East Airlines aircraft to land this morning as saying they were ready to abort the landing up to the last moment if they received word from air controllers of shelling at or near the airport.

The airport, whose terminal was ransacked and damaged while it was shut down, now is controlled by Syrian and Libyan units of the Arab League force.

Temporarily under the command of Colonel Antoine Barakat, a rightist officer loyal to the intransigent President Suleiman Franjeh, last night threatened to keep on shelling Beirut airport unless the pan-Arab peace force permitted "all Lebanese" to use the crippled airfield.

In a communique broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon radio, Col. Barakat's "army" also demanded that security be restored on approach roads to the airport and that all telephone and telex lines be restored in the city.

Shells whistled over the city at a rate of one every 15 seconds yesterday as rightist forces exchanged fire with the leftist Army of Arab Lebanon, which is trying to help the Tel Al Zaatar defenders.

The PLO, which agreed to al-

low the Saiga movement to reoccupy its Beirut offices under the ceasefire agreement with Syria, began reconciliation talks last night with Saiga leaders, when Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi had a meeting with Saiga leader Zuheir Mohsen.

## Eban chides party for stand on Palestine issue

TEL AVIV, June 24 (R). — Former foreign minister Abba Eban has proposed significant changes in the dominant Labour Party platform on the Palestinian issue, party sources said today.

Mr. Eban — a Knesset member and identified with the more dovish elements in the Labour Party — suggested the need for considerable Israeli withdrawals from Arab territories captured in the 1967 war, the sources said.

The present party platform — adopted after the 1973 war — proposes only limited withdrawals.

The party's official position now states categorically that Israel will not return to its 1967 borders, considered to be indefensible.

Mr. Eban's proposal is not as categorical, the party sources said, although the exact wording was not available.

The sources also said the former foreign minister's proposal did not contain the present party platform provision ruling out under any circumstances the creation of a new Palestinian state.

Mr. Eban's suggestions have the support of several prominent Labour Party leaders, including Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, former head of the powerful Histadrut trade union federation, and Mr. Yitzhak Navon, chairman of the key Knesset foreign affairs and defence committee, the sources stated.

The proposal was submitted last night to the party committee preparing the platform to be considered later this year in preparation for the Israeli general election scheduled for autumn next year.

The party sources added that it was most likely that more hawkish leaders would submit a counter proposal more or less reaffirming the Labour Party's present position.

## 1,000 claimed dead in S. Africa race clashes

UNITED NATIONS, June 24 (R). — The U.N. Committee Against Apartheid heard charges today that 1,000 or more black Africans were killed in the recent violence in South Africa and not the approximately 140 officially reported.

The committee's rapporteur, Mr. Nicasio Valderrama of the Philippines, told a meeting of the 18-nation body that, according to information received from South Africa by the U.N.'s Centre Against Apartheid, "leaders of the black people estimate that about 1,000 Africans have been killed in the recent massacre."

He also said that many of the victims were killed by 22 calibre bullets, which were not South African police issue.

Mr. Valderrama said black leaders reported that bullets of that calibre were used by a white vigilante group called Citizens Reserve Force, "which was allowed to go into Soweto to murder the blacks."

Meanwhile in Johannesburg South African authorities have halted arrangements being made by the heads of schools in Soweto township to hold a collective funeral for the more than 60 black schoolchildren killed last week, it was learned today.

The chairman of the Soweto Parents' Association Aaron Mathibe, said police feared a new upsurge of violence if a mass funeral was allowed.

South Africa's Bantu affairs ministry ordered all township schools closed for an indefinite period from last Thursday.

## Viet assembly meets

HANOI, June 24 (AFP). — The 492 deputies elected two months ago to the National Assembly of unified Vietnam met here today for the first session.

At a formal ceremony, the chairman of the former North Vietnamese assembly, Truong Chinh, outlined the issues to be tackled at the session, due to last between eight and 10 days.

The session was the first major constitutional act marking the unification of North and South which began with the end of the 30-year war on April 30 last year.

The Arab League, meeting in Cairo earlier at ambassadorial level last night, voted \$12 million to finance its peace-keeping force. The force, comprising 6,000 men from seven countries, was initially due to stay in Lebanon for six months. So far only two battalions of Syrian and Libyan troops have arrived, taking over Beirut airport.

The American embassy in Lebanon meanwhile denied today that Military Attache Forest Hunt met PLO foreign policy chief Farouk Kaddoumi on Tuesday.

A spokesman admitted however that both men were in the home of Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami at the same time.

But at no time did they meet each other in the same room, he claimed.

Lebanese newspapers reported this morning that the two men talked for 90 minutes about the murder of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy last week.

## N. Yemen to buy French arms

PARIS, June 24 (AFP). — North Yemen is to buy arms from France, visiting North Yemeni armed forces commander Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmed Gashmi announced today.

Colonel Gashmi told Agence France-Presse that one of the reasons his government had chosen French weapons was that France tied no political conditions to arms sales.

"France does not interfere in the internal affairs of the countries to which it sells arms," Col. Gashmi said.

The Soviet Union, he said, had refused to supply North Yemen with spare parts for its existing equipment and would not provide it with modern weapons.

"We are extremely pleased with the French weapons which we have had for a short while," said Col. Gashmi, who is in Paris on a five-day official visit during which he has inspected the French arms industry.

The North Yemeni armed forces commander gave no figure for the cost of the arms his government plans to buy from France, but said they were particularly interested in tanks, armoured vehicles and aircraft.

Saudi Arabia would provide part of the cash and the rest would come out of the North Yemeni military budget, he said.

Most of the training of North Yemeni military personnel on the French equipment would be done in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Arab countries, he said.

He said he hoped his visit would lay the foundations for close cooperation between the two countries in "all the fields of military activity."

## Denmark to extend JD2 million loan

AMMAN, (JNA) — Denmark is to loan Jordan JD2 million for the development of animal wealth in the kingdom, Mr. Marwan Hmoud the Minister of Agriculture, announced Thursday night upon his return from a several days visit to Denmark.

Mr. Hmoud added that Denmark has great experience in animal wealth, which would enable both countries to enlarge their cooperation in that field.

He added that an agreement between Jordan and Denmark was signed by which Denmark will import \$100,000 worth of green pepper from Jordan annually.

The Minister of Agriculture continued by saying that he discussed with his Danish counterpart means of strengthening cooperation in the agricultural and economic fields between the two countries.



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## European role

The current visit to West Germany of Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon should be viewed within that peculiar set of bilateral and multilateral relations that govern ties between Europe and the Middle East. The Allon talks in Germany are expected to centre on bilateral economic ties, with an agreement to be signed to foster increased private West German investments in Israel. This comes within the mainstream of an on-going Israeli effort to build up more formidable economic ties with the European states, the centrepiece of which was last year's trade and aid accord between the EEC and Israel.

At the same time, the European states are pressing ahead with similar arrangements with the Arab states. The pattern is one of disparate and often substantial bilateral commercial and cooperation agreements between individual European and Arab states, all neatly wrapped up and embellished by the frills and pomp of the Euro-Arab dialogue.

The simultaneous European moves to deepen relations with both the Arabs and Israel make eminent sense from the European point of view, but we see a perplexing thread of incongruity in the whole process. This takes on a Catch-22 guise when one considers that Arab countries are turning to West Germany for massive arms purchases at a time when the Israeli foreign minister is in Bonn to sign bilateral economic agreements. Similar contradictions can be found in almost every West European state.

The same thing applies to Arab and Israeli relations with the United States, of course, where the absurdity of U.S. arms sales to both the Arabs and Israel is more pronounced only because of the greater magnitude of the entire process.

There is an essential difference, however, in this process as it applies to the U.S. and to the Europeans. In the case of the United States, Israel leans back on Washington as its ultimate guarantor and supplier. This was again reaffirmed by President Ford only a few weeks ago.

The Europeans have not established themselves so clearly as the guardians of Israel, but have taken the same kind of stand in terms of supporting Israel's "right to exist." This leaves them with less direct responsibility for Israel's daily requirements, but also less clout in impressing upon Israel the need to come to terms with the Arab states. In this looser European relationship with Israel, we perceive a potential role that could be ultimately decisive in helping bring about a political settlement in the Middle East. This role is a revised version of the American role of ultimate guarantor of Israel's existence.

The key here is that, if peace is to come to the Middle East, it will come through an arrangement that satisfies Israel's demand for a predominantly or even exclusively Jewish state as well as the Palestinian Arabs' demands for the exercise of their national rights in Palestine. This assumes that Israel as it exists today will have to undergo some fundamental modifications, but ones that the Arabs have largely agreed will allow the Jewish people in Israel today to continue to live in a state that satisfies their nationalistic demands.

When this all takes place — as it must some day — the single most important guarantor of peace in Palestine and the Middle East will be the psychological peace of mind that will have to prevail among both the Arabs and the Israelis.

This is largely where we think the Europeans can play a central role. If the United States today is the one primarily involved in trying to bring about a mechanism for peace talks between the Arabs and the Israelis, the United States will not in the end be able singlehandedly to cement an eventual peace agreement.

We feel that what will be required then is a forceful show of support to Israel by someone other than only the Americans, because what will be required is a psychological state of mind in Israel that does not rely only on American guns and occupied Arab territory as the guarantors of peace. Israel will require significant assurances from its friends abroad that they are ready to play a major role in maintaining a status quo in the Middle East when this status quo satisfies the national aspirations and rights of both the Israelis and the Arabs.

To this end, bilateral investment agreements are one of many mechanisms that will be appropriate. It would be good for the Europeans who host the Israelis today to try and make this understood. Only when Israel stops feeling that it requires to keep its people safe will there be peace in the Middle East.

## Rules for tax exemptions, temporary entry outlined

AMMAN, (JT). — The Council of Ministers earlier this month issued a statement approving recommendations worked out by a special committee on exemptions from custom duties and temporary entry of goods and materials. Important recommendations relative to the above mentioned subjects are summarised as follows:

1 — Permission for temporary entry of goods associated with projects of over half a million dinars shall be granted provided those goods are limited only to heavy construction equipment.

2 — Permission for temporary entry or exemption from custom duties shall not apply to transport vehicles of all kinds, sidan cars, luxurious cars and buses.

3 — Permission for temporary entry or customs exemption shall not be granted to consumer goods.

4 — Permission for customs duty exemption shall not be granted to locally manufactured consumer goods.

5 — Permission for custom duty exemption and temporary entry of goods shall not apply to personal furniture and belongings as well as to cars owned by foreigners, working at Jordanian projects.

However, exceptions shall be applicable in cases where the Government has signed an agreement with a foreign country or organisation and where tax exemption or temporary entry is part of the contract.

6 — In cases where civil and

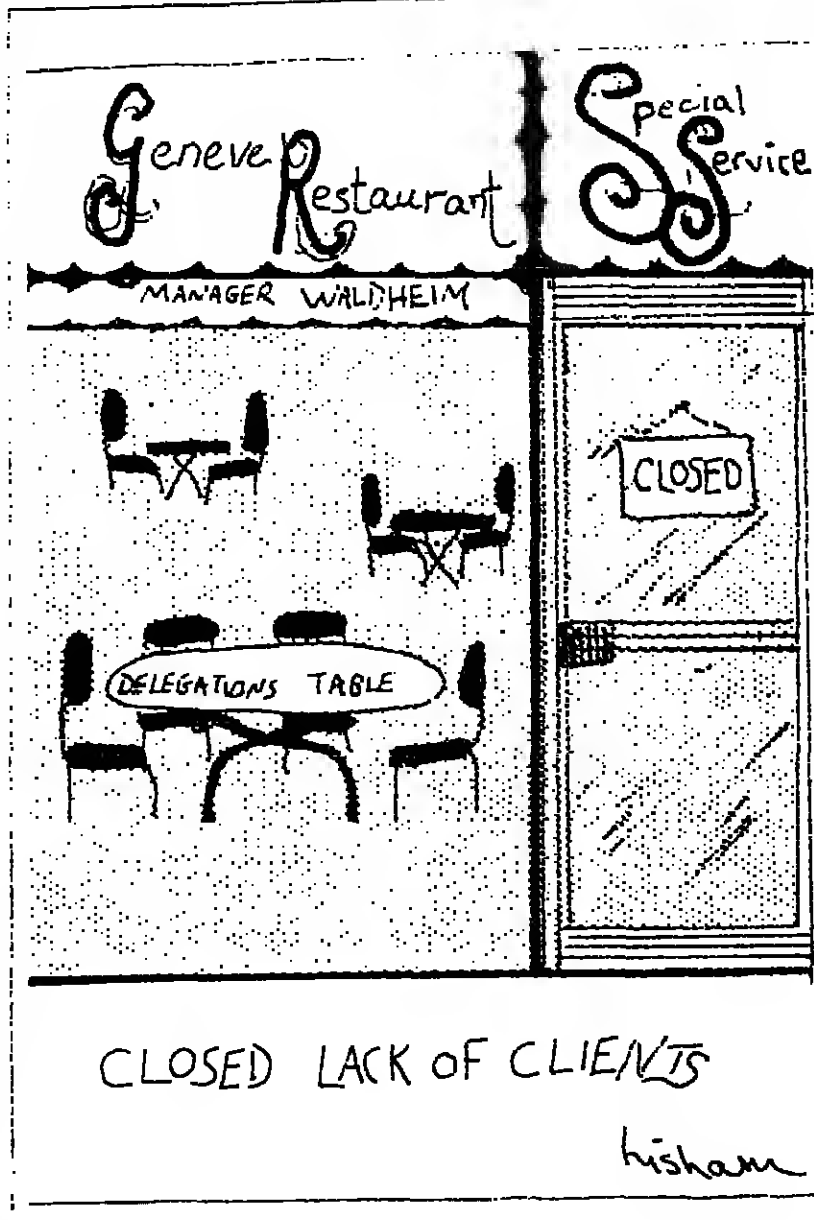
military governmental institutions have signed an agreement with a foreign country or international organisation or any institution that has accepted to finance or invest in or supervise a Jordanian project; and where tax exemption or temporary entry are one of the conditions of the contract; then these government institutions shall have to submit such conditions or proposals to the Ministry of Finance and Customs prior to their submission to the Council of Ministers.

Temporary entry shall be granted for goods that are subject to custom duty payment, but shall not be granted to goods that are exempted from taxes and custom duties.

## Police officers are graduated

AMMAN. — The Director of the Public Security Department General Anwar Mohammad Thursday graduated at the Royal Police Academy a group of public security officers who have completed an advanced course in subjects related to police activities.

The course, which was also attended by Bahraini public security officers, included studies in forensic medicine criminal law, criminal procedures, public administration, criminology, sociology and psychology.



## Microwave delegation arrives here

AMMAN — The Syrian side of the joint Jordanian-Syrian technical committee entrusted to study the offers made by nine international firms who have expressed their willingness to implement the Joint Amman-Damascus microwave project arrived here.

The committee will meet during the coming days and choose the best offer and recommend it to the Higher Jordanian Syrian Joint Committee.

The microwave project includes 960 telephone channels and special channel for two-way television transmission between Syria and Jordan.

## Surveying course starts here

SWEILEH. — The second surveying course organised in cooperation with the French government was opened here at the school surveying by Mr. Badri Mul director of the department of lands and surveys.

The ceremony was attended by the French cultural attaché in Amman, his assistant, and the director of the French Geographical Institute. Mr. Mulga thanked the French government for its cooperation with the Department of Lands and Surveys, in particular for the offer of five scholarships to Jordanian students for advanced survey studies in French institutes.

## NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Thursday received the Sudanese, Syrian and East German ambassadors to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Thursday received the Yemen Arab Republic ambassador to Jordan and the newly appointed Chilean ambassador, who handed Mr. Ibrahim a copy of his credentials.

● AMMAN. — Minister of Education Zouqan Hindawi Thursday received the members of the Al Turra municipal council (Irbid district) and discussed with them the possibility of opening new schools in the village.

● AMMAN. — The Amman Chamber of Commerce Thursday received a list of the major Brazilian exporters of textiles, foodstuffs, and raw materials, to enable interested local parties to get in contact with them for export-import purposes.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official change rates at the close of business day yesterday. The figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	337
U.K. sterling :	593.0	599
French franc :	70.4	71
Swiss franc :	134.2	137
German mark :	129.6	131
Iraqi dinar :	938.0	941
Syrian pound :	80.8	81
Egyptian pound :	468.0	472
Lebanese pound :	116.0	116
U.A.E. dirham :	83.7	84

## Women's bank opens in male dominated Dubai

DUBAI, UAE, (CSM). — Behind a discreet entrance just off a busy downtown square in bustling Dubai, the first women's bank in Arabia caters to the financial needs of the "second sex."

Customers, some black-veiled and others in businesswomen's dress, disappear behind the ground-glass screen to tend to their finances with the chief operating officer, a Dubai woman herself.

The venture is remote from the defiant challenge of the women's liberation movement which motivated the appearance of women's banks in the U.S.

Instead, it reflects the separate rights reserved for women (particularly in inheritance) under the segregated system favoured by Islam.

The women's bank was opened in 1971 by the British Bank of the Middle East (BBME), the oldest banking establishment in the Gulf. Business has grown steadily, and the branch has more than 300 account holders—all women.

"Our motive in opening this facility was really to serve women who are unaccustomed to banking because it involved mixing with strangers in a public situation," explains the manager, Rikia Busheri.

An energetic Dubai woman who was educated in India, she worked in the British Consulate-General's office here before moving to the BBME and setting up the women's side of business.

The need for women's facilities comes as a surprise to people who imagine that Moslem women's rights begin and end at home. But under Sharia law, female descendants are entitled to a fixed share of their father's inheritance, and a widow often inherits something from her deceased husband.

This wealth can be managed by a woman without any interference from a husband or male relatives.

Islamic restrictions, however, do pose investment problems. Buying and managing a shop, for instance, would be offensive for a pious traditional Moslem woman because she would have to mix with customers.

In Dubai, the preferred way for a woman to invest her legacies is to purchase a taxi, which is then operated by a foreign driver against fixed rent.

Since taxi license plates can only be issued to Dubai citizens, the women have an investment opportunity without much competition.

Dubai's taxi-proprietresses range from aristocratic "shaikhas" to ordinary Dubai wives. The leasing fee has the additional advantages of avoiding interest payments, another Islamic taboo.

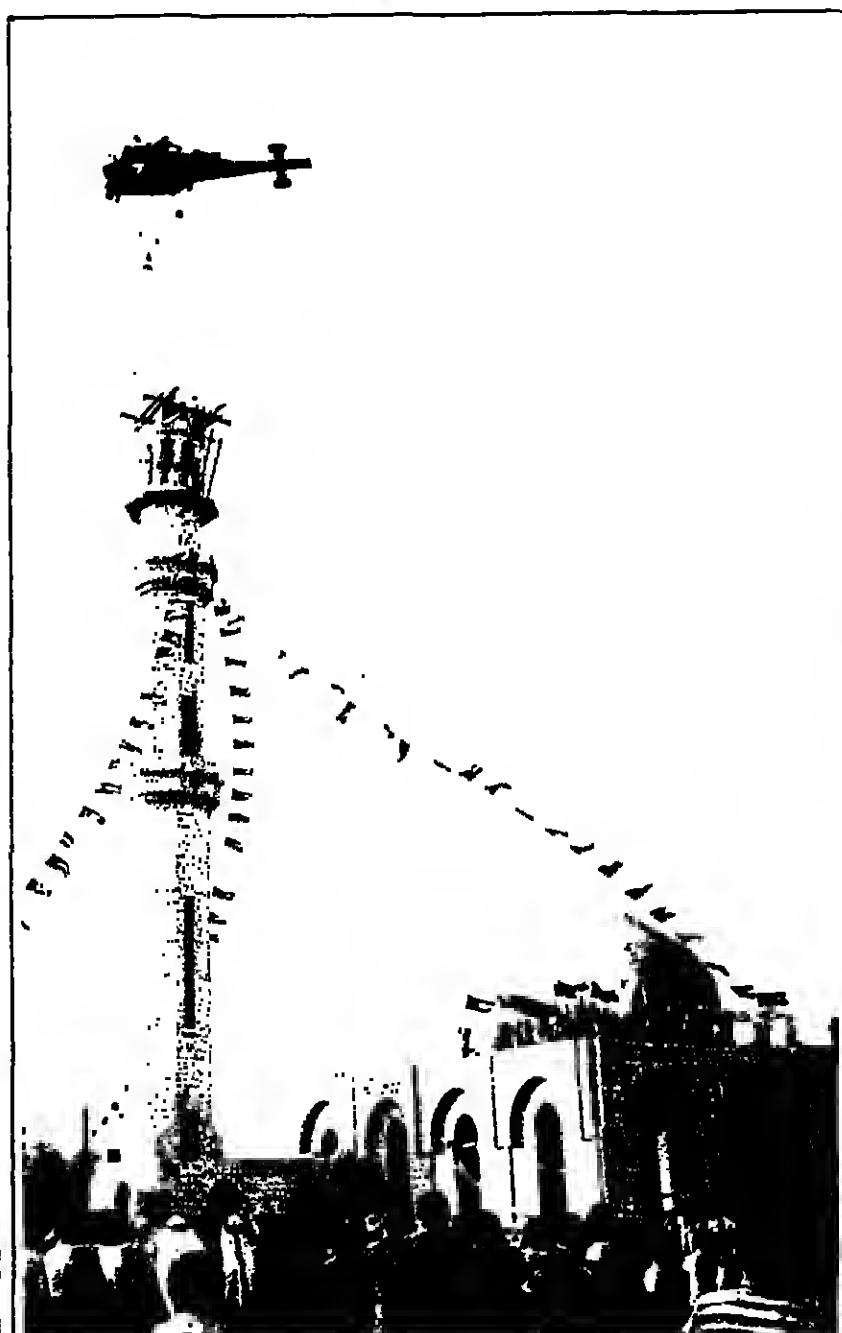
But the women's branch bar has more than just traditional minded customers. Often women of other nationalities living here favour the bank for its convenience.

The bank's impact in the Dubai context, however, is easier to imagine by bearing in mind the many customers must still sign with a thumbprint. But Ms. Busheri has found banking in a traditional society has its charms.

"You quickly get to know the people here tend to be devout and therefore totally trustworthy," she says.

For Dubai women, emancipation has hardly begun. The museum, for instance, has separate days for men and women. Woman-power is still largely confined to the home, where male authority is often very strong.

As far as the economy is concerned, the BBME women's bank is a sign of the search for ways to let women make a greater contribution.



Earlier this week, a public ceremony was held for the installation of the crescent atop the Hamzeh Mosque in the Amman suburb of Marka. Picture shows the 25-kilogram crescent being lowered into place by a Jordanian Air Force helicopter. (JNA photo).

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai and Al Dustour Thursday picked the Riyadh meeting for their comment, while Al Shaab took up American policy in the Middle East.

Al Rai sees no greater danger to the Arab nation than the crack which opened between Egypt and Syria following the Sinai agreement, "breaking the back of Arab solidarity and hitting the October War gains in their very heart."

It says aggravation of the peril goes parallel with the seriousness of the present stage in which the enemy is savagely and determinedly preparing to perpetuate his presence "on the wreckage of this nation from the Atlantic to the Gulf..."

It might be superfluous, Al Rai went on, to re-iterate the causes of these differences, that had already been sufficiently argued. Concentration, rather, should be made on mending the rift before it turns into total collapse. This is what Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have done to bring about the Riyadh meeting.

The paper thinks that optimism voiced by the Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Ayoubi at Riyadh meeting is supposed to be a "re-assertion of not without foundation, peace meeting" dealing factually

because we are confident that however the differences among brothers may be knotty and divergent, they would melt over the dangerous flames now engulfing the Arab people whose hearts were rent by the antagonism between the two heroes of the October War.

Under the same heading, Al Dustour is of the opinion that the Riyadh conclave signifies more than one thing. First, it indicates the success of the Saudi-Kuwaiti mediation; second, it emphasises the possibility of arranging a dialogue on the Arab level, even in the most intricate circumstances. Also, the paper goes on, the quadripartite meeting means that the Arab individual, who has been disgruntled with Arab differences, has at long last found "some ears that can listen and understand him..."

Al Dustour cautioned that the Riyadh conference is too important to become a platform for mutual reckoning and reproach... because "perils encompassing our nation have become more threatening of late than ever before."

Therefore, the paper urges, the meeting is supposed to be a "re-assertion of not without foundation, peace meeting" dealing factually

and courageously with our nation's ordeal, acting swiftly to contain it and opening a new page for the restoration of inter-Arab amity and solidarity.

Commenting on Dr. Henry Kissinger's warning to the Middle East countries recently in a Paris conference that an extended stagnation in the Middle East situation would be dangerous to peace in the area, Al Shaab says that in spite of Dr. Kissinger's ample knowledge of the ins and outs of world politics, he seems to be insufficiently aware of the real and grave dimensions of the present situation in the Middle East, which deteriorates daily and threatens not only this area, but also world peace and United States interests before any other interests among the superpowers.

The paper continues: "The secretary of state should have addressed his warning to the United States itself — its people, administration, senators, representatives, and lastly, the presidential nominees who have made their election campaigns as if they were Jewish campaigns aimed at winning a seat in the (Israeli) Knesset..."

"Dr. Kissinger should have le-

velled his warning at the United States itself, which had encouraged the Zionist occupation authorities to continue their aggression, and to shun every initiative and opportunity offered to them more than once to make peace, not to mention their constant refusal of all international resolutions concerning peace in the Middle East" Al Shaab says.

"There is no doubt," the paper went on, "that the stagnation in the Middle East situation is dangerous to peace in the area, but what is even more dangerous to peace is the continued connivance by the United States over the Zionist aggression, and supplying Israel with unlimited financial and military support."

"If the United States were serious in its reported intensive efforts to achieve peace in this part of the world, it should first curtail its financial and military assistance and all other aspects of American support to the Zionist occupation authorities, and second, intensify its political efforts towards pressuring the Israeli aggressors and coercing them to comply with United Nations resolutions and the will of world opinion."



The prosperity of Dubai creates a market for a women's bank, but there is a long way to go before women's liberation is achieved.



## withdraws last 3 advisors Quemoy, Matsu islands

(AFP) — The U.S. is pulling out its last three military advisors from the islands of Quemoy and Matsu, mainland China, learned Wednesday.

A military spokesman said the three advisors, one officer and two enlisted men, will be actively removed from the islands by the end of the month.

Reason for the worldwide reduction in U.S. military presence and advisory personnel on the islands is the reduction in the number of U.S. troops in Taiwan.

U.S. sources said the number of U.S. troops in Taiwan has been reduced to a minimum since the withdrawal of the last three advisors.

A military action plan was approved by the U.S. Congress last month. The plan calls for a reduction in U.S. military presence in Taiwan and the Pescadore Islands, which are vital to the defense of the U.S. Coast.

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to exist starting in October next year.

Can the nationalists defend the two offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu? The answer is affirmative from both Chinese and American military viewpoints.

Placed in strategic locations along the miles and miles of underground tunnels on the two islets, a staggering variety of weapons bristle menacingly forcing any potential attacker to give second thoughts on how costly an attack might be.

## Viking moves into flight path over Mars landing site

WASHINGTON, June 24. — Another successful maneuver by Viking-1's earthbound navigators has sent the U.S. spacecraft orbiting around Mars on a flight path directly above the spot where it is scheduled to land July 4.

A small engine burn on the four-ton craft placed it on a path that takes it over the "Chryse" landing site at the same time each day at an altitude of 1,500 kilometers.

On June 19 a similar-but-longer burn of 38 minutes had successfully placed Viking-1 in orbit around Mars. The combined orbiter and lander is now ready for the major task before its July 4 separation and landing: Surveying the landing site.

Viking-1's two cameras will photograph the desert-like Chryse site daily to verify that it is a safe area. Only then will officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) commit the Viking to land. Color and three-dimensional (stereo) pictures will aid in detecting any features that might otherwise be missed on the black and white photography. Heat and water vapor mappers will also survey the site.

Pictures of Mars taken by Viking just before it went into orbit around the planet have already generated excitement among the scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California, from which the spacecraft is controlled. The pictures reveal a colorful Mars with patches of white, blue, orange-yellow, red and grey. Dark grey marks its four largest volcanoes.

## First U.S. woman ambassador to Britain finds her feet in male world



Ambassador Anne Armstrong.

LONDON, (CSM) — "Let's face it, I am a curiosity," said Anne Legendre Armstrong, first woman to become U.S. ambassador to Britain. "I'm offered for (forums) that I wouldn't be offered if I were just a run-of-the-mill male ambassador."

She was sitting on a sofa in the far corner of the enormous ambassadorial office overlooking leafy Grosvenor Square.

It was a coolly impersonal room, not leatherbound or aggressively masculine, but detached, aloof, a room that had seen a succession of ambassadors from the legendary David Bruce to run-of-the-mill campaign contributors. All, until now, male.

Mrs. Armstrong is human enough to be delighted with the breakthrough her appointment represents, down-to-earth enough to know that, once the novelty has worn off, she will be judged on her own merits "as a person, and as an ambassador."

She is a striking woman. She walks with the assured grace of her New Orleans birth and upbringing, her complexion hints of Texas wind and sun; her eyes register a range of moods from wind-open enthusiasm to steely practicality. She answers all questions with a waffling and long-winded query about British sensitivity to hints of a patronising attitude on the part of Americans. "I could give you a more sensible answer if I had had more foreign policy experience."

Asked for her view of the Anglo-American relationship, she replied immediately, without hesita-

tion: "It's so deep, so pervasive," emphasising both adjectives, "that even if tomorrow someone decided there'll be no more special relationship, it would be impossible."

"It (the British influence) is in our legal system, in our Constitution, in our language and arts; it's the bedrock of our way of government. It's paradoxical that our very British heritage is what led to our revolution, our demand for self-government."

What was the most touching experience she has had since coming to Britain? Mrs. Armstrong thought a moment, then replied, "My visit to Northern Ireland." (It took place in early spring, not long after her arrival in Britain. Four-hundred housewives poured out onto the street to welcome her in Belfast, sweeping aside the security guards, waving, hugging, laughing crying, so appreciative that an American ambassador had bothered to visit them in that violence-scarred city.)

"There were a lot of men, too," Mrs. Armstrong recalled. "They were shy about clasping a woman, but the housewives were not shy; they were clasping and even hugging me."

On one hand, she found it "terribly sad" to see in downtown Belfast scarcely a block without rubble or signs of fire or some other violence. On the other hand, she was impressed that people went about their normal ways and had even kept their sense of humour.

She was encouraged that only a "tiny, tiny minority" condoned or was engaged in violence, but recognised there were no easy solutions.

She refuses to accept that Britain is a declining nation. "I don't think I ever questioned that they would pull through," she said of the British. She is encouraged by the trade union leadership's recent acceptance of a 4.5 per cent limit on wage increases and by the way in which this acceptance had been won — on a voluntary basis, by "consensus and not confrontation."

In all frankness, she said, "I meet some gloomy people here, but all my counsellors at the embassy think that Britain is on an ascendant road." The only

disagreement among them was over the pace of the recovery — whether it would take a couple of years, or as many as five to seven.

Although she has been active in politics for many years — first in Texas, then at the national level as co-chairman of the Republican Party and counsellor on women's affairs successively to Presidents Nixon and Ford — Mrs. Armstrong is a family woman and proud of it. She has five children, now grown except for 19-year-old twins who hope to transfer to a British university.

"My husband supported me in everything I ever wanted to do in politics except running for major public office. I feel that when you run for public office you owe your life to the public, and to the position, and I made a personal decision that I would sacrifice something of what I would have wanted to do in politics in order to have the kind of home life I want to have. You can't have it all."

"I've had a marvellous hit of both, but not everything I'd want to do in either field, because my family has had to make some sacrifices too."

Mrs. Armstrong's husband, Tom, is a six-foot-four-inch Texas rancher, and as such, has a long-standing professional interest in agriculture. He has taken on his job as ambassador's spouse with tact and good humour. "Though he has no hint for the kind of things a female spouse would be good at," says the ambassador, "he is very very good once the party has started."

Mr. Armstrong has an assignment from the Secretary of Agriculture to study ways of increasing protein food consumption in Europe, and has an office in the embassy adjoining that of the agricultural attaché.

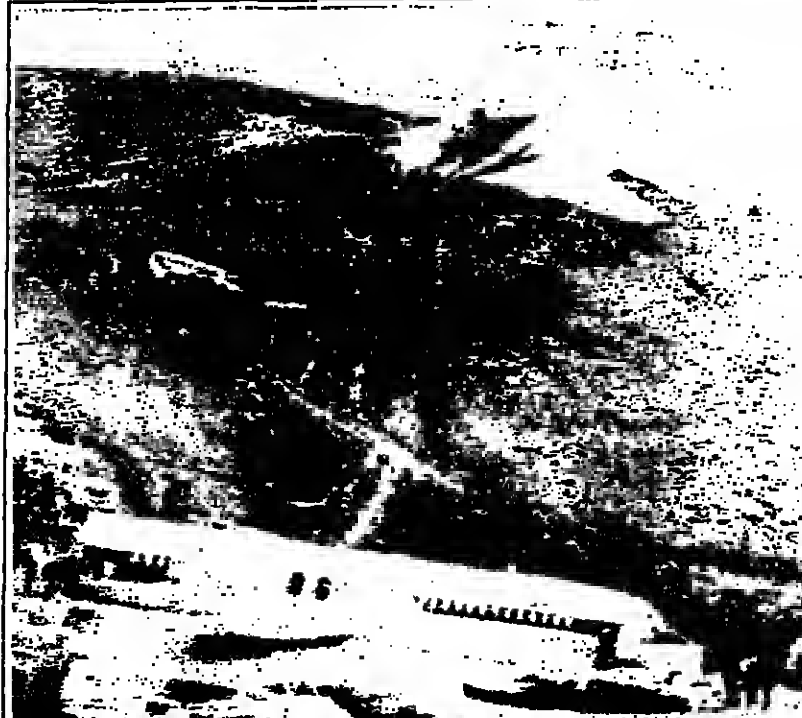
What satisfaction did she get out of politics? Mrs. Armstrong straightened her shoulders, knitted her brows, then burst out, "There's no way not to say it. Most human beings would like to contribute in some way to making the world a little better, in addition to the satisfaction of a good family life and raising children."

"Everyone has a different route."

Some may be scientists or artists. I wasn't blessed with that. My natural bent is to be more of an activist. I feel that politics and government are a very direct way of trying to improve the lot of your fellow men and women. We disagree violently on how to go about it."

"But the satisfaction I get from politics is working for principles, for policies, for conditions that I believe will make the United States better — and if one is a statesman, will make the world better for a lot more people."

Mrs. Armstrong was one of Richard Nixon's counsellors who stood by him loyally until almost the end. "I guess my only regret must be that I was very naive. But since I thought I was telling the truth, my conscience is clear."



ALL SAFE — This Allegheny Airlines DC-9 broke in two at Philadelphia airport Wednesday after skidding upon landing during a thunderstorm. The tail section, in background, was torn from the plane. The 100 passengers and a crew of four were removed from the plane and no deaths were reported. (AP wirephoto).

## Army of "elite" hostesses prepared for Olympics at Montreal

MONTREAL, June 23, (R). — Kathleen Yanakis is 25. She is tall and slim with short dark hair and a slight cleft in her chin. She is not only beautiful, but clever.

She speaks French and English and has two university degrees. She is unmarried, likes horseback riding and other sports, and hopes to become a doctor.

Kathleen is excited about her summer job because she set her sights on it four years ago. She is one of the 986 Canadian girls who will act as hostesses at this year's Olympic games.

This army was selected, dressed, groomed and trained by dynamic 36-year-old Mrs. Sigfried Chatel, the powerhouse of the Olympic hostess programme.

Recruiting started last October and was aimed primarily at Canadian universities. The basic requirements were that the girls be Canadian, not less than 20 years old, speak at least English and French and have reached university qualifying standards.

"There were no physical criteria, only that they were neat in appearance. If a girl is pretty

that's nicer, but mainly we wanted languages except good health," she insists. "We have all types. Short and tall, plump and slim. Although most of them are young, there was no upward age limit and in fact the oldest hostess is 48. And marriage was no bar. Nearly half of the girls are married."

In response to the first advertisement, nearly 5,000 girls applied and of these, 2,300 were interviewed. They went before a selection committee — of men and women — and 986 were chosen.

"We have been lucky enough to find girls not only all of whom are bilingual (French and English), but with a selection of 45 other languages."

"We have at least one girl who can speak Chinese, Bulgarian, Turkish, Swahili, Hindi, Urdu, Lingala, all Scandinavian languages, Gujarati, Bengali and even one who has mastered Esperanto — not that we expect that to be necessary," says Mrs. Chatel.

They are receiving their chic uniforms of red jacket and skirts with a rainbow-striped shirt and peaked cap, conceived by Quebec's four top fashion designers.

They are having lectures on Montreal and its tourist attractions, on sport, makeup and personality and all the "do's and don'ts" of the job.

The girls will welcome and guide Olympic Organising Committee's (COJO) special guests such as heads of state and members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). They will act as interpreters for athletes, officials and the press, as well as working in information booths for the general public.

About 240 of the girls will be attached to the protocol section and another 200 will work in the Olympic village to guide and help athletes, while press and communications get 360.

An elite group of 12 girls are being kept as a "flying squad" for unexpected appearances of heads of state, royalty or other VIPs whose timetables have not been fixed in advance.

Mrs. Chatel becomes sensitive when you refer back to the lectures on "do's and don'ts," and is reluctant to become more specific. "Uniforms will not be worn after hours. There is no smoking or gum chewing. Another must is the wearing of stockings even if the temperature is 38 degrees centigrade."

Kathleen Yanakis feels that the rules are absolutely reasonable. There have been no complaints about discipline.

For Kathleen, the Olympics are a dream come true. For years, she had wanted to represent Canada at an Olympic game as a competitor.

"I hoped to compete in the equestrian events but I was not good enough. But when I knew the Olympics were coming to Montreal I decided that somehow I would be part of it. And here I am."

Kathleen, as one of the elite first draft of hostesses, has had the exciting opportunity to visit Jamaica and Miami on Olympic promotional tours. Other girls have been to West Germany and the United States.

## Emigration is touchy as ever in Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, (CSM). — Emigration from Israel — a common phenomenon when conditions get unusually difficult — is on the increase.

The most desired country of destination seems to be the United States. Outside the American consulate in Tel Aviv queues of visa applicants start forming at 5 a.m. every day.

A consular official said: "We now issue some 200 tourist visas a day. Most of the travellers are genuine tourists but part of them are likely to stay — perhaps 15 to 20 per cent."

A sensation was caused recently by a report that 10 families in Jaffa originating from Morocco, who have raised a generation of children in Israel, have decided to return to their native country. This followed a public call by King Hassan of Morocco, inviting all his former Jewish subjects

to "return home." The question of Moroccans in Israel is a touchy one. Soon after the establishment of Israel they came here by the score. But some of them have never integrated into Israeli society. Often, complaints are heard about discrimination against Moroccans by European Jews.

One Israeli family has so far headed an invitation to return from the Iraqi government, which was published in a number of Western newspapers. The head of that family, Alexander Nawi, now can be heard on Baghdad radio broadcasts beamed to Israel.

There are reports that the Arab summit conference at the Moroccan capital of Rabat in 1974 secretly decided, at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to establish a fund to encourage the emigration of Israelis. No authoritative information on this subject is available here, but many consider the theory plausible.

In addition to this, not all the Jews who leave the Soviet Union come to Israel. The number of those who drop out after reaching Vienna in order to go to other countries is growing.

In recent weeks, Israeli newsmen in Vienna report, the rate of dropouts has been as high as 60 per cent. The Israeli authorities fear this might harm Soviet emigration as a whole because it discredits the claim of the Jewish urge to go to the "homeland."

Last year's total of emigrants from Israel is estimated at 12,500 to 16,000. The immigration figure for the same period was 17,500. The precise number of emigrants cannot be statistically established because no one who leaves the country admits to doing so permanently. Emigration still is considered immoral. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in a recent speech, called emigrants "dregs" and "deserters".

As a countermeasure, the Jewish Agency last February set up a special "department for the prevention of emigration." The new unit's secretary says it deals mainly with promoting the return of Israelis who have emigrated.

This effort, she said, has been partly successful. Since January (the operation started before the formal opening of the new unit) there has been a growing number of applicants for return.

In May they totaled nearly 500, about half of them from the U.S. and some 40 per cent from Europe. More than half of the breadwinners among them were professionals.

## Serious doubts expressed on Warren Commission findings

WASHINGTON, June 24, (AFP). — The U.S. Senate select committee on intelligence activities has not succeeded in determining whether there was really a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy in November 1963, it said in a 106-page report published here.

But it expressed serious doubts on the Warren Commission findings that Lee Harvey Oswald was the only person involved in the assassination.

It also criticised the Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) for withholding information from the Warren Commission which might have led it to look for other suspects apart from Oswald.

Among points which had not been clarified was the possibility that the assassination was in revenge for a C.I.A.-inspired plot against the life of Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

The report reproached the C.I.A. for not informing the Warren Commission of the plot.

## For Sale

For sale due to departure  
ROVER 2000 TC - 1970 Model  
Lebanese Lic. Plate. Good condition.  
Contact: HRATCH VOSKERTCHIAN  
Tel. 41843 - 24936



## Alleged "reign of terror" in Uganda reported unfounded

NAIROBI, June 24 (AFP). — Reports of a reign of terror in Uganda following an abortive grenade attack against President Idi Amin a fortnight ago seem to be unfounded, according to reports from observers here.

Kenyan newspapers have spoken of "hundreds of arrests" on the wake of the attack — in which three hand grenades were thrown at Field Marshall Amin killing his driver — but since then Uganda has announced only the arrests, two days ago, of three West German businessmen and there are no indications that this has any connection with the assassination bid.

Equally unfounded are allegations here that a curfew was clamped on Kampala and surrounding areas and road blocks set up.

According to the Kenyan press, one minister is among the hundreds of people who have disappeared in the past two weeks, but no names have been mentioned.

The only disappearance announced in Uganda was that of a British-born Ugandan citizen, Boh Astles, an employee of the Uganda Development Corporation. He is said to have been seen last on June 12 when he set off on a motor boat trip on Lake Victoria. Mr. Astles was recently given the

unpopular job by President Amin of carrying out an official inquiry into corruption.

Among rumours about Uganda here is a persistent report that Field Marshall Amin suffered facial injuries in the grenade explosion, although the Italian ambassador in Kampala who saw him the day after the attempt reported finding the President in perfect health.

Since then, the Ugandan leader has met numbers of foreign diplomats and photographs of him appear daily in the voice of Uganda newspaper. Despite all this the rumours persist.

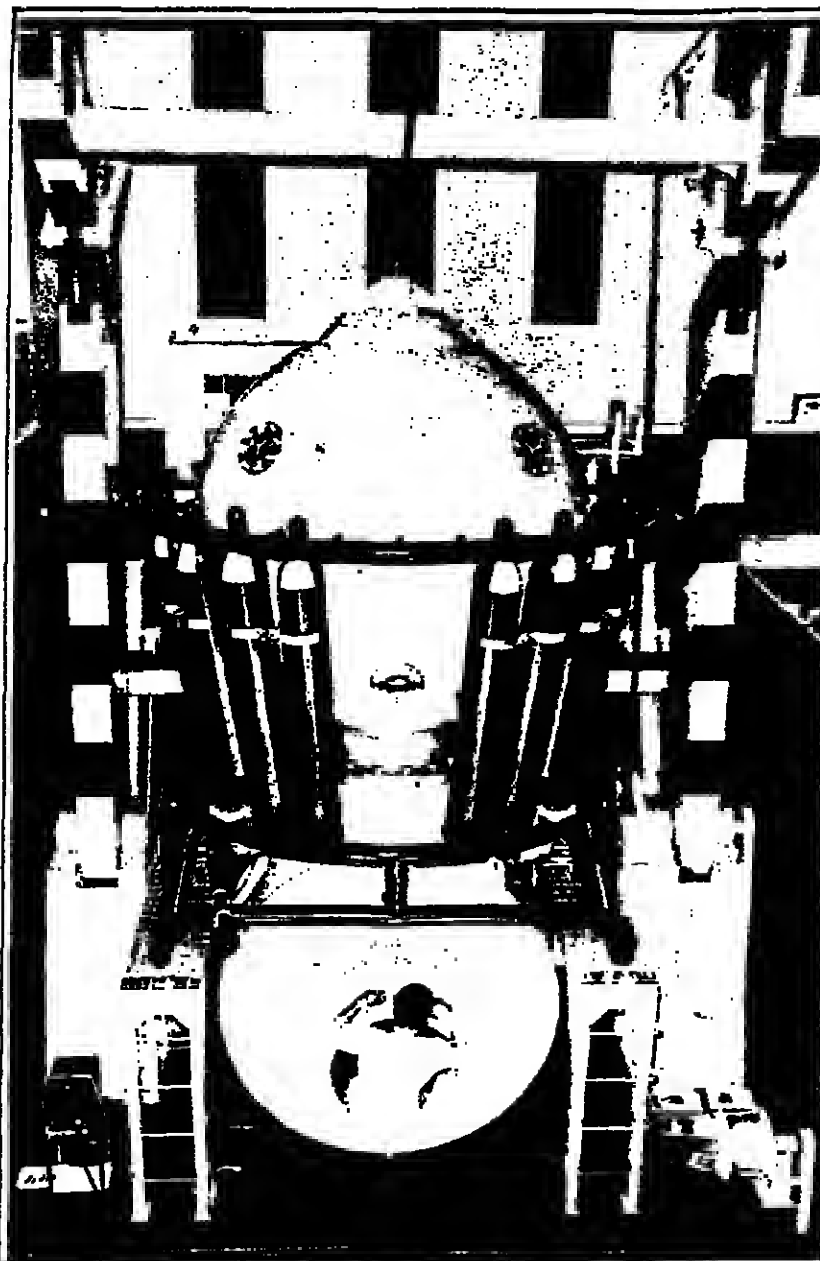
One Nairobi paper, Target run by the protestant churches through the Christian Council of Kenya, said last weekend that the President had escaped a second assassination attempt on Monday last week but offered no evidence for its reports.

According to Target, a car in the presidential motorcade was hit by a hail of bullets along the Kampala-Entebbe road, the country's busiest highway, catching fire and killing the three occupants.

The bullets were intended for Field Marshall Amin who passed along the same stretch a few minutes later, the weekly reported.

Target also claimed in the same article that a number of officials of the Ugandan Foreign Ministry had been tortured after they reportedly lost "secret files" belonging to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which President Amin would have to hand over to the next OAU Chairman following the African summit in Mauritius next week.

OAU sources categorically deny that the OAU chairman holds any such secret files.



**NEW DEEP DIVING SYSTEM READY FOR TRIALS** — This is a new 26-tonne self contained transfer-under-pressure diving system, designed to operate at depths down to 800 ft (244 m) under water. It is ready for trials in the deep water of a Scottish loch and at a depth of 1,200 ft (366 m) in an old mineshaft. The system consists of the diving bell, entrance module, decompression chamber and gantry with control cabin — all mounted on an integral base plate which can be bolted to the deck of an oil rig for immediate operation. The diving bell can be returned to the surface and linked to the decompression chamber without reducing the internal pressure. The diver is then transferred under the same pressure to the decompression chamber, where he can eat and sleep in comfort.

## Puerto Rico economic summit viewed as a political exercise

NEW YORK, June 24 (AFP). — Next week's Puerto Rico summit of leading industrial nations is viewed by the American press as a political exercise, not an economic one, despite the long list of economic subjects that will be discussed.

Noting that the conference was initiated by the U.S. just in time to boost President Gerald Ford's prestige before the Republican Party convention, the press has suggested continually that it is motivated by political concerns, both on the part of the U.S. and the six other participants.

Writing in the influential Wall Street Journal, Paul McCracken, former chief of economic advisors to the White House, wondered if there will be "anything really important for them to talk about."

For the Journal, the representatives of the six nations invited by the U.S. to participate (France, Japan, West Germany, Canada, Italy and Britain) are "clearly a group of weak, if not crippled statesmen."

Another influential U.S. daily, the New York Times, recently published an article about the conference with the banner "New Economic Summit Has Political Air."

The White House, of course, denies remarks that the summit is basically political and says its theme will be non-inflationary economic growth.

According to sources in Washington, the U.S. will seek to convince the summit of the need for greater solidarity among members of the industrialised world to combat inflation without impairing economic expansion.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry

Kissinger foreshadowed the American position earlier this week at the ministerial meeting of the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the sources said.

At the OECD, Mr. Kissinger called for increased coordination of monetary policies, agreement on growth rates and greater cooperation between industrial states.

To this end, it appears likely that the summit will pay particular attention to the plight of Europe's two EEC members, Britain and Italy. After last year's conference in Rambouillet, France, the industrialised world agreed to take steps to support the ailing British pound. This year, the summit could move to bolster Italy's economy, the sources say.

Washington, which has actually

dubbed the conference "Rambouillet 2," seeks to institutionalise the yearly summit to favour cooperation and underline the interdependence of the industrialised world.

The agenda for the conference which will be held June 27-28, includes discussion of exchange rates, raw materials, energy and world trade, especially that with Soviet-bloc countries.

Also likely to be taken up is the U.S. proposal for an international resource bank, narrowly defeated at last month's UNCTAD conference in Nairobi, which Mr. Kissinger called on the OECD to reconsider earlier this week.

The U.S. is also expected to encourage increased solidarity in dealing with members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

## Philippine calls for adoption of "Asean doctrine"

MANILA, June 24 (AFP). — The Philippines today called for the adoption of an "Asean doctrine" declaring the region as "the sphere of influence solely of the countries of South East Asia" free from big power interference.

Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo made the proposal in his speech at the opening plenary session of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) ninth ministerial conference at the Manila Hilton.

Warning that "the only alternative to cooperation may well be common destruction," Mr. Romulo said the task facing Asean states was to join hands with the big powers in the region in creating a climate for regional peace and stability.

"As an important factor in the Asian environment, we should perhaps propose an Asean doctrine, declaring the perimeters of the region as the sphere of influence solely of the countries of South East Asia, with the support from the big powers in keeping

the region free from interference... from outside forces," Mr. Romulo told the delegates.

Philippine delegation sources said Mr. Romulo's proposal fitted in with the Malaysian-initiated Asean plan to eventually set up a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" in South East Asia.

Mr. Romulo said Asean states had "no alternative" but cooperation among each other to create "a shield against external political and economic pressures."

He noted a "disequilibrium of forces" in post-Vietnam Asia which posed dangers of an "open conflict."

This situation raised, he said, certain questions (would the "mounting" Sino-Soviet tension lead to war? Would America's partial disengagement encourage "adventurism" by the other powers? Would Vietnam with its military power "proceed to hegemonize all of Indochina"? & would Japan assert its considerable potential for great power status?)

Mr. Romulo said that at this stage categorical answers to these questions were not possible.

## Israeli pound devalued

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 24, (AFP). — The Israeli pound has been devalued by 2 per cent, it was learned here Wednesday.

The new rate is 7.97 pounds to one U.S. dollar. This is the 10th mini-devaluation since last June.

## Partners in Development

# Mobilization of domestic resources and amelioration of inflationary pressures

### PART II CAUSES OF INFLATION

In attempting to study the causes of inflation in Jordan one is faced with two problems. The first stems from the fact that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between cause and effect. For example, it is true that an increase in prices leads to an increase in government expenditures, but the reverse is also equally true. Despite this circularity, an attempt will be made to isolate independent from dependent factors. The second problem is determining a starting point in time for the current price rise. This leads to a related problem, namely, determining the causes which gave rise to the wave of inflationary pressures.

Hence, the subsequent discussion of causes will not adhere to ranking according to importance except when feasible, nor will it follow a clear chronological pattern.

#### (1) Increase in the Cost of Imports at Source:

Jordan imports 70% of what it consumes including almost all kinds of commodities from over 50 different countries. On the other hand, Jordan's exports are confined to three items: phosphates, agricultural products and some manufactured commodities such as cement. The value of exports as a ratio of the value of imports fluctuated between 11.5% (1972) and 25.2% (1974), but on average, export proceeds finance about 15% of the import bill.

The high share of imports in total expenditures coupled with relatively low exports tend to worsen Jordan's terms of trade, except for 1974, when phosphate prices rose by 325%. Taking 1969 as a base year, we find that the net commodity terms of the trade index fell to 77.35 and 61.66 in 1970 and 1971 respectively, rising slightly to 68.16 in 1972 and then falling again to 58.74 in 1973. In 1974, however, the index unprecedentedly jumped to 105.54 as a result of the trebling of phosphate prices mentioned earlier. The fall in the index in 1973 and its expected fall again in 1975 may be attributed to the rise in the prices of commodities imported by Jordan, especially food and major construction materials.

The price indices of commodity exports underline two basic facts. The first is that a rise in the prices of imported goods has a direct effect on the prices of local commodities. The second is that the rise in import prices is patently obvious with regard to foodstuffs, whose prices in local

markets increased faster than other commodities included in the consumer basket used for calculating the cost of living index.

#### (2) Increasing Flow of Foreign Resources:

The increasing flow of foreign resources into Jordan is closely related to the general rise in the supply of money, which in turn affects the general increase in the price level. Jordan is a country of relatively limited resources, large imports and few exports. Foreign balances help in lowering the balance of trade deficit, and persistent budget deficit emanating from the preponderance of expenditures over revenues.

Therefore, inflationary pressures arising from the increasing flow of foreign resources exert themselves through two channels: first, increasing the potential for government expenditures and secondly, contributing to the growth of the money supply. A cursory look at the foreign reserves and budget support figures reveals that the greatest increase in foreign reserves occurred in 1974 and 1975 as a result of Arab aid in accordance with the resolutions of the Arab summit meetings in Khartoum and Rabat. It should be pointed out that a sizeable portion of these transfers was allocated to buttress Jordan's defence capabilities as a major confrontation state.

A second item that helped boost foreign reserves was the remittances of Jordanians working abroad, which rose from JD 4.5 million in 1971 to JD 14.7 million in 1973 and jumped to JD 46.9 million in 1975. These figures, however, represent remittances repatriated through the banking system only, and it is estimated that remittances sent through other channels amount to at least twice as much.

#### (3) Financing Budget Deficit through Domestic Resource Mobilisation:

Government spending is increasing faster than revenues in spite of the inflow of foreign budget support as well as the increase in domestic revenues. Thus, it is imperative that resources be made available to the internal public debt in order to finance the budget deficit. Recalling the period 1971-75 one notices that bonds and treasury bills had covered JD 11.4 million of the 1971 deficit and JD 0.5 million, JD 6.8 million, JD 13.0 million and JD 7.0 million of the budget deficits in the years 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 respectively.

Budget deficit financing may prove to be a healthy sign under

inflationary conditions particularly if it leads to the absorption of excess liquidity. However, some debt operations have an inflationary bias such as treasury bills which are directly financed by commercial banks, and the revaluation of foreign assets. Such revaluation took place after the first and second dollar devaluations in 1971 and 1973.

#### (4) Commercial Bank Credit Facilities:

Prior to the 1973 period of soaring prices, the Central Bank applied continued pressure on commercial banks, urging them to partially give up their traditionally conservative credit policy regarding both the volume of such credit and its sectoral distribution. The tendency towards expanding bank credit began in 1973 and continued strongly in 1974, thus becoming one of the main factors behind the increase in money supply.

It is clear that the increase in the volume of credit facilities was not accompanied by a fair distribution of credit among various sectors and individuals. The commercial sector received the lion's share of total extended credit, followed by construction and the purchase of land and dwellings. Therefore, the inflationary effects of increased bank credit stem not only from the increased volume of credit but also from its concentration in non-directly productive sectors. Table 1 shows commercial bank credit outstanding for the period 1971-1975.

The increased demand for credit could be attributed to four major factors. First, the increase in prices requires correspondingly more credit, especially to finance imports; likewise, in an atmosphere of rising prices, domestic economic transactions require more credit.

Second, Jordan had experienced a period of economic slack owing to internal disturbances prior to 1973; this period of economic stagnation was accompanied by decreasing rates of credit extension.

Third, relatively low interest rates prevail in Jordan, especially in relation to the persistent increase in price levels; this can be explained by the low returns on bank deposits (which reduce bank costs and consequently bank charges on loans) as well as the Ottoman Usury Ordinance which placed a ceiling of 9% on interest.

Fourth, the implementation of the Three Year Development Plan with its large construction

projects required the extension of more credit to contractors, and businessmen, to international institutions involved in implementation, and to local companies which expanded their operating capitals. It is imperative to point out that the adoption by the Central Bank of tough measures to squeeze bank credit will inevitably lead to more price rises and to increased costs of development projects and investment in general.

#### (5) Full Employment of Labour

The Three Year Development Plan aimed, *inter alia*, at availing 70,000 new job opportunities. However, conditions in the labour market changed from excess supply to excess demand. Just before 1973, prices were rising at a reasonable rate and, therefore any increase in money wages also meant an increase in real wages. Nowadays, labourers do not suffer from monetary illusion and insist on improving their real wages.

In fact, the labour market bottleneck is due to both supply and demand factors. On the supply side, there is no significant increase in the number of workers because of the high dependency ratio resulting from a high birth rate and coupled with social restrictions preventing women from participating in the labour force. On the demand side, there has been an increase in internal demand for labour owing to the increase in economic activity both at home and in neighbouring Arab oil-producing countries which rely in part on the services of Jordanian labour.

Under these conditions of near full employment, it is clear that any increase in money supply or current government spending would create an inflationary gap, which is the case where liquid assets exceed the volume of production. Moreover, a full employment economy has a natural tendency towards inflation.

#### (6) Increase in Expectations and Speculation:

Since the Jordan economy is passing through a stage of disequilibrium, most of the participants, especially on the supply side, are behaving like monopolists. Everyone is trying his best to impose a higher price exceeding the price which might prevail in the free competitive markets. However, Jordanian markets still enjoy the attributes of free entry and free exit. Therefore, many marginal sellers are entering the market and behaving like monopolists or oligopolists, and sooner or later they can command the price they want. The prevalence of such conditions in Jordanian markets provides a fertile soil for speculation.

Owing to the fast depreciation in the value of savings and monetary balances and to the relatively high gains on short-term risk-free investments, the opportunity for realising handsome capital gains is ample. The applicability of the above logic is excellently exemplified in land speculation which is currently attracting most of the idle and some active liquid assets. It is also believed that a large part of the transfers of Jordanians working abroad makes its way towards land speculation.

When the land boom began in 1973, only few thought it would continue. Contrary to this prediction, the boom did continue and more people embarked on this activity as buyers, sellers and brokers. Larger amounts of investable funds were channelled to land at the expense of other investments, particularly housing where the rental value is declining in real terms. The increase in land prices will continue to soar, and land will continue to be the most attractive investment unless serious legal measures are taken to put an end to this fever.

## Jordan's Five-Year Plan

TABLE (1) Commercial Bank Credit Outstanding (In JD millions)						
(Source: Central Bank of Jordan-Monthly Statistical Bulletin).						
Year	General Commerce & Trade	Construction & Purchase of Land	Industry & Mining	Agriculture	Other	Total
1971	19.0	10.5	4.6	0.8	12.0	46.9
1972	21.5	10.7	4.8	0.8	13.0	50.8
1973	25.1	14.4	6.3	2.1	13.9	61.8
1974	30.3	18.8	10.5	3.7	20.7	84.0
1975	51.4	26.3	15.1	3.6	25.0	121.4

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## Former Vietnam government officials turn to restaurant business

MASS. (CSM). placed by Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh. Mr. An, a stickler for ceremonial detail, recalls, "Minh did not have his hand on the Constitution when he was sworn in. I realised then the Constitution was no longer effective and my duties were finished."

Saigon fell to North Vietnamese troops two days later. Mr. An was one of the last refugees rescued by helicopter from the roof of the American Embassy during the frantic final hours.

While living in South Vietnam, the Ans accumulated foreign currency in a bank in Bangkok, where their children were attending

school. Consequently, they had a substantial nest egg when they came to the United States.

Early this year, Mr. and Mrs. An put down \$43,000 on the restaurant, which they say will cost them \$130,000 in payments over the next nine years. Both of them had considered taking clerical jobs, but they say they would not have been able to put their four children through college on the earnings.

The bulk of their customers at their new "Rendezvous" restaurant on Holyoke Street do come for the fast food, and they claim the Vietnamese-style pizza is far

superior to the sort baked by the previous proprietor.

But the Ans' pride and joy is the cozy dining area in the basement where Mrs. An prepares such Vietnamese specialties as jellyfish salad and prawn-crackers, shrimp paste on sugar cane, chicken and "glass" noodle soup, and beef barbecue with lemon grass.

Listed at the top of their handwritten menus are "spring rolls" made with "authentic" Vietnamese rice paper, which according to Mr. An now is available only from Vietnamese nationals living in Thailand.

While only a relative handful of

Vietnamese live in the Boston-New England area (most have settled in the warmer climates of southern California, Texas, and Washington, D.C.), many of those in the area are discovering the Rendezvous restaurant.

Mr. An says the Vietnamese refugees are a particularly proud people who feel compelled to "return the favours" which their American hosts have given them during the refugees' first difficult year in the United States. Taking their American friends to a dinner at the Rendezvous has become a popular way for refugees to say "Thanks."



Ton That An and wife Thuy in their cafe — a far cry from government work.

## Congressman Wilbur Mills recovers from chronic alcoholism

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Representative Wilbur Mills said he thought he was dying of a brain tumour before he realised he was an alcoholic.

"I guess I was trying to kill myself with liquor," said the once-powerful Arkansas Democrat, whose escapades with a stripper in the autumn of 1974 cost him the chairmanship of the U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee.

"I knew a tumour would cause you to black out," he said. "I was blacking out consistently... I knew I was dying — or thought I was."

After the widely publicised Tidal Basin incident in October 1974, when stripper Fanne Foxe ran from his car and jumped into Washington's Tidal Basin, Mills was hospitalised for alcoholism. He said he first entered the hospital after the incident because he thought he had a brain tumour. He did not.

Mills, 67, was hospitalised for five months after the incident, and returned to the House a year ago.

Mills said he has no recollection of the Tidal Basin incident because he had been in an alcoholic-induced blackout. He said he didn't want to discuss Miss Foxe, but indicated he had not had any contact with her since June 1975.

Mills said he consented to the interview with The Associated Press because he wanted to encourage others who suspected they might be alcoholics to seek help.

Some excerpts from the interview:

Q. A year ago this week, you returned to the House after several months of treatment for alcohol-

ism. How has your life been affected by your decision to stop drinking?

A. I've done about the same things I'd been doing, except I haven't taken a drink. I've attended the sessions of the House fairly regularly since then... But my life's altogether different. I feel much better physically. It's taken me some time to get restored mentally. But I think now I'm perhaps in much better shape in both respects than I've been in many, many years.

Q. Has your wife supported you throughout this time?

A. All the way through. She really knew I was sick, I guess, from the very beginning.

Q. When was the last time you took a drink?

A. Feb. 13, 1975. I had not had a drink since the first of December of '74. I had been in the hospital and gotten to feeling so well that I thought perhaps I had made a mistake in deciding that I was addicted to alcohol.

Q. Has it been difficult since then to refrain from drinking?

A. I've had a compulsion. I had it for a long time. It didn't leave as quickly as it has some other

people that I've talked to.

Q. Do you encounter now the problem of people pressing a drink in your hand at a social function or meeting?

A. No, they're very nice. I guess because I've made the public statement that I am an alcoholic, it's caused them to feel that way. I've had information about the places that I used to go to eat that I can come back, and the waiters will not even offer me a drink. Travelling on an airplane, the normal thing for a hostess to do is to say, "Would you like a drink?" They don't even ask me. They say, "We'll bring you your coffee as soon as we get airborne."

Q. What preventive measures do you take now to avoid drinking again?

A. First, I try to go a day at a time without taking a drink. I go to a meeting of a group of fellows who are also alcoholics, who stimulate my desire to continue to stay sober and give me hope that I can. I usually go at least once a day, usually at night. We're very fortunate that there are so many of them at meetings in the Wash-

ington area.

Q. Are you working to help other alcoholics?

A. I don't like to advertise it, but one of the ways I stay sober is trying to help somebody else. I do have occasions to talk to people — I talked to some today.

Q. How did you become an alcoholic?

A. I wish I knew. I drank too much, for one thing. I'm sure of that. Whatever amount I drank was too much.

Q. When was the first time you realised you were an alcoholic?

A. After I'd been in the hospital, when I tried to prove to myself I wasn't. I knew nothing about it when I went in the hospital... I didn't even realise it would cause you to black out. I didn't go to the hospital for alcoholism. I went because I thought I had a tumour of the brain. I knew a tumour would cause you to black out. I was blacking out consistently and staying blacked out for long periods of time. I guess I had about made up my mind that I was dying, because I knew I had a tumour of the brain. I thought it was malignant, because I was losing weight so much. As I look back on it, I think that's probably what caused me to drink so much in the last few months. I knew I was dying — or thought I was. I guess I was trying to kill myself with liquor.

Q. Studies have indicated that Washington has one of the highest alcohol abuse rates in the country. What factors contribute to that?

A. Washington has more cocktail parties than any other place. It used to be said that a member of Congress could go to three cocktail parties a night if he wanted to. I would say very definitely there's alcohol abuse here, perhaps to a greater extent than there would be somewhere else, outside of a capital... But it (alcohol) doesn't seem to bother a lot of people.

Q. How much of a problem is drinking among congressmen?

A. I don't know. I don't know of any other congressman who has a problem.



ITS COFFEE NOW — TV personality Garry Moore, left, has a cup of coffee with Rep. and Mrs. Wilbur Mills, during a reception prior to a banquet by the National Council on Alcoholism in Washington. Moore and Mills along with a number of other prominent personalities have publicly admitted to being alcoholics in an attempt to remove the stigma attached to the disease.

## Nepal confirms special relationship after receiving new U.S. ambassador

KATMANDU, NEPAL (CSM) — relations with the United States are "indicative of the strength and maturity of the relationship between the two countries. That the 25-year-long history of friendly relations between them has never been marred by misunderstanding is indeed illuminating," it added.

The United States has helped Nepal with many development programmes. Between 1946 and 1974 various categories of aid totalled approximately \$196.7 million.

In addition, the U.S. recently announced it will provide substantial aid for an "integrated cereals project" for such major crops as rice, maize, and wheat. Under the scheme U.S. experts will assist Nepalese agricultural technicians in setting up three seed factories.

Then a consortium of seven Midwestern American universities is to assist Tribhuvan University, which is the only university in the country, to develop a modern agricultural institute at Rampur.

Political observers see the prompt U.S. designation of Mrs. Maytag to succeed William L. Cargo as ambassador as indicating that the U.S. plans to play a positive role in the area.

The same day, King Birenda welcomed new envoys from West Germany, Iran, and Pakistan in separate ceremonies at the Narayanhiti Royal Palace, but the special royal respect was reserved for the U.S.

Ambassador Maytag, in turn, commented on America's admiration "for the clear-sighted determination with which Nepal had maintained its national identity and independence."

The government-owned English-language daily, the Rising Nepal, commented the next day that King Birenda's observations on Nepal's



The face of Nepal — tilting towards U.S.

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ing in above columns contact "Sout wa Soura" open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

**Tonight's TV Features**

A FAMILY AT WAR  
FLESH AND BLOOD

Sefton Briggs, has good reason to visit his son, but Tony finds the blanket of security surrounding D-Day a very useful refuge.

— \* — \* — \* — \* — \* — \*

BIG VALLEY  
THE SECRET

A neighbour of the Barkleys tries to make trouble for them believing his wife is betraying him with Jarrod.

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SHOW TIMES:  
3.30 — 6.00 — 9.00

**Television**

6:00	Iran	20.00	News in Arabic
6:30	Islamic figures	19.30	Religious programme
7:00	Artoons	20.30	Arabic series
7:30	Cyclopaedia Britannica	21.15	Reportage
8:00	Three stooges	19.30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Arabic series	19.45	Varieties
9:00	Big valley	20.30	Please Sir
9:30	Arabic series	21.00	Zero one
10:00	Arabic musical	21.10	A family at war
10:30	Programme review	22.00	News in English
11:00	Artoons	22.15	Cannon (on both channels)
11:30	Boxer match		
<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b>			
12:00	Arrivals	23.55	Doha, Muscat
12:30	Departures	9.00	Cairo (EA)
13:00	Kuwait (KAC)	10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
13:30	Aleppo, Damascus (SA)	12.20	Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
14:00	Aqaba (SA)	15.05	Aqaba (SA)
14:30	Kuwait	17.10	Kuwait
15:00	Jeddah, Medina, Treef (SAA)	17.20	Jeddah, Medina, Treef (SAA)
15:30	Cairo	17.30	Cairo
16:00	Paris	17.40	Paris
16:30	Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SAA)	18.05	Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SAA)
17:00	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens	18.45	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
17:30	Beirut (MEA)	19.40	Beirut (MEA)

**Radio**

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00	Breakfast show
7.30	New Bulletin
7.45	News reports
8.00	Varieties
8.45	Once upon a time
9.00	Listener's choice
10.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
13.00	News Summary
13.03	Pop session (part II)
14.00	News Bulletin
14.10	Songs
14.30	Words & chords
15.00	Concert hour
16.00	Old favourites
16.30	Easy listening
17.00	Pop session (part III)
18.00	News Summary
18.05	News reports round up
18.30	Good vibrations
19.00	News Bulletin
19.10	Songs
19.30	Sign off

**Market Prices**

Peas	120—150
String beans	140—180
Spinach	50—70
Water melon (large)	80
Water melon (small)	40
Tangerines	120—170
Tomatoes	80—120
Wild cucumber	20—35
Apricots (small)	200—240
Apricots (large)	140—180
Apples (starken)	200—240
Apples (golden)	120—170
Apples (double red)	200—280
Bell pepper	200—280
Bananas	160—190
Cauliflower	80—120
Carrots (yellow)	30—45
Cucumbers (small)	100—140
Cucumbers (large)	50—70
Cherry (red)	120—180
Eggplant (regular)	120—170
Eggplant (large)	50—70
Grape leaves	180—220
Green beans	140—180
Gazdiz (dry)	140—200
Gazdiz (green)	120—180
Hot Pepper	180—220
Lemon	100—160
Marrow (regular)	70—100
Marrow (small)	50—70
Musk melon	80—100
Orange	100—130
Onion (dry)	90—120
Okra (green)	180—250
Okra (red)	160—220
Potatoes (local)	80—120
Potatoes (red)	60—90
Peaches	200—240

**Doctors:**

Dr. Zeen Zaghloul: (38591)  
Dr. Munir Salek: (55111)

**Pharmacies:**

Lubna: (44944)  
Grand: (64511)  
Yard: (72778)

**Taxis:**

Khayyam: (41541)  
Hamra: (44833)  
University: (61001)

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

ACROSS

- Beaver
- Protest
- Number
- Period
- Strike out
- Kivi
- Compass direction
- Whining
- Shave
- Point of a story
- Preposition
- Dimly attractive
- Wind instrument
- Broad pronunciation
- Pigeon
- Above poetic
- Hardest
- Epithet
- Feminine suffix
- Singing syllable
- Globe
- Weird
- Soldier
- Petty
- Hauteur
- Toss
- emas, amat

DOWN

- Not many
- Scottish mist
- Coarse file
- Old horse
- Sensitivity
- Buff
- Regrets
- Above
- Justification
- Secret
- Head and shoulders
- Oppositionist
- Mailed
- Silent
- Tenure
- Slip
- Strike
- Slang
- Time unit
- Wag
- Hole in one
- Palm leaf
- Core to fashion metal
- Greeting
- Hebrew letter

**SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE**

53. Man's nickname  
54. Features  
55. Leftist

4. Safe announcement  
5. Be inactive  
6. Utmost  
7. Control  
8. Champion of the people  
9. Eternity  
10. Old horse  
11. Sensitivity  
12. Buff  
13. Regrets  
14. Above  
15. Justification  
16. Secret  
17. Head and shoulders  
18. Oppositionist  
19. Mailed  
20. Silent  
21. Tenure  
22. Slip  
23. Strike  
24. Slang  
25. Time unit  
26. Wag  
27. Hole in one  
28. Palm leaf  
29. Core to fashion metal  
30. Greeting  
31. Hebrew letter

For time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-25



## U.N. gets Jordanian view of Palestine question

UNITED NATIONS, June 24 (Agencies). — Jordan told the United Nations Security Council today that Palestinian self-determination must be exercised within Palestine itself.

"Israel cannot escape its responsibility in displacing so many Palestinians and occupying Palestinian territory, by trying to force the Palestinians to seek an alternate homeland" Jordan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf said.

He was speaking in the resumed council debate on a report by the 20-nation U.N. Committee on Palestinian Rights which called for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

The debate began on June 9 but has been interrupted several times to enable the council to deal with a number of other topics.

Sharif Sharaf said: "The Palestinian right of self-determination must find its expression in Palestine in spite of Israel's unjust and indefensible occupation."

"The awareness of the Arabs to stress their basic unity and their identification and partnership with the Palestinian people did not mean that Palestinian rights in the land of Palestine had changed nor did it change the nature or the geographical definition of those rights," he said.

"For the first time the Security Council discusses the Palestinian problem and its impact, and not the Israeli aggression of 1967 or the occupation of Arab land; for the first time it discusses the crux of the conflict in the Middle East," he added.

He stressed that the Security Council task is both an easy and

a difficult one; easy in the sense that the Palestine problem is vividly clear, and difficult because of the long evasiveness of the facts and oppression the Palestinian people have witnessed.

The United Nations Security Council should shoulder its duties and responsibilities for achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East, Jordan's representative concluded.

The council is due to meet again tomorrow to continue the debate, which Israel is boycotting. No resolution has yet been tabled.

### Israel protests Ford remarks on PLO

TEL AVIV, June 24, (R) — Israel has protested to the United States over a statement by President Ford that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) cooperated in the evacuation of U.S. nationals from Lebanon, officials said here today.

The protest was lodged with the State Department in Washington yesterday, the officials said.

President Ford last weekend said, "the PLO and all other parties in Lebanon cooperated completely" in the operation of the evacuation by sea of U.S. and other nationals from Beirut.

The protest said President Ford's remarks elevated the status of the PLO both internationally and within the Arab World, the officials said.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said earlier this week the president's remarks did not mean any change of U.S. policy towards the PLO.

### Europe communist parties to meet at end of June

BERLIN, June 24 (AFP) — The long-awaited conference of European Communist party leaders will be held here on June 29 and 30, East Germany's ADN news agency announced today.

It said a preparatory committee finished drafting a policy document here today that will be submitted to the conference.

Informed sources said this text was a compromise between staunch Soviet allies led by the East German Communist Party and other parties anxious to defend their autonomy. The text reportedly consists mainly of generalities acceptable to all the parties.

The pro-autonomy parties were unwilling to sacrifice their particular goals to the "higher interest" of the Kremlin's foreign policy, the sources said.

The plenary session of the conference was originally planned for last June. A year of bargaining was necessary before it finally could be held.

## U.S. vetoes Angola bid to join U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 23 (AFP) — The United States Wednesday vetoed Angola's application to the Security Council for U.N. membership because it claimed the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola contravened the U.N. charter's conditions for membership.

Thirteen of the 15 members approved the application. China did not vote because, representative Lai Ya Lin said it was resolved now to give the Soviet Union "a pretext to prolong its acts of aggression and intervention in Angola."

United States representative Albert Sherer, who announced the veto at the start of the debate said: "We remain convinced that Angola does not yet meet the requirements for membership set forth in Article 4 of the charter."

"The continuing presence and apparent influence of Cuban troops, massive in number, is the basis of our view," he stated.

An American U.N. delegation spokesman denied that the veto decision sprang from internal U.S. political considerations.

Many commentators have suggested that the Ford administration wanted consideration of Angola's membership deferred until after the Democratic and Republican conventions to nominate presidential candidates, on July 12 and August 16 respectively.

In the U.N. admission sub-committee Tuesday, the United States unsuccessfully asked that Angola's request be deferred until August 16 latest.

### U.N. Cyprus rep continues efforts to revive talks

NICOSIA, June 24, (R) — The United Nations special representative in Cyprus, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, held separate talks today with Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot officials today in an attempt to get the stalled intercommunal dialogue restarted.

A U.N. spokesman said the meetings were "in the context of bringing about an early resumption of the intercommunal talks in accordance with the Security Council's recent resolution..."

Mr. de Cuellar told reporters on his return here yesterday from New York that he planned a "peace offensive" on the strength of instructions from U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

He said he would also visit Ankara and Athens as part of his mission.

### OAU session opens in Mauritius

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius June 24 (AFP) — After a minute's silence in honour of the victims of recent South African riots, the 27th meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ministerial council opened here today.

With the situation in Southern Africa expected to be a central theme of the six-day meeting (due to end on Monday) host Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam in his inaugural address called for unity in condemning South Africa and "its accomplices."

At a time when the last clouds of colonialism still lingered over Africa, Sir Seewoosagur said, the victims of Soweto must not be allowed to have died in vain.

The Algerian daily Al Moudjahid meanwhile said today that Mauritania had threatened to walk out of the meeting in Mauritius if a Polisario Front delegation was allowed to take part.

Mauritius yesterday turned back five members of the Algerian-backed Polisario Saharan liberation movement on the grounds that they had no right to attend the OAU as non-members.



NO TO ANGOLA — U.S. representative to the U.N. Albert Sherer casts a veto against Angola's application to join the U.N. (AP wirephoto).

## D'Estaing: U.K., France should help create new economic order

LONDON, June 24 (AFP) — Britain and France have "a very special responsibility among the industrialised nations" to help create a new world economic order, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said here today.

But, he told London city councillors during a state visit, "our first common objective is to restore order in the Western economies... This world crisis is drawing to a close and we emerge from it with renewed confidence in the adaptability of free economies."

He was speaking at the Guildhall, seat of civil government in London, on the third day of a visit that has already resulted in a Franco-British decision to hold annual talks at prime ministerial level.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, having addressed members of both houses of parliament yesterday, is due to complete his visit — the first by a French President since the late General de Gaulle came here in 1960 — tomorrow in Scotland. This morning, he met several hundred of the 85,000-strong French community here at the French embassy.

British entry into the EEC, he said, was "an incentive to further strengthen our economic and trade relations" and "is illustrated by our joint endeavours to influence the trends of the world economy."

The two former colonial powers, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, "preserved close links with the states we led to independence." "It is our duty to show the way towards a new international economic order, wherein each nation will be free to expand and develop, to the greatest good of all."

Francisco-British trade, he said, was not confined to "the spectacular"

### Kissinger, Vorster end two days of talks

(Continued from page 1)

brief them on West German discussions with Mr. Vorster.

Earlier Kissinger told reporters at the West German air base of Grafenau that he intended "to follow up and stay in close touch" with the South African government.

In answer to questions, he said any solutions to the problems of South Africa should take account of the interests of the white minority as well as the black majority. It was essential that guarantees were provided for white minorities in Southern Africa, he said.

Asked if he and Mr. Vorster had been able to agree on such guarantees, he repeated his opening statement to journalists:

### HORSE AND CAMEL RACES

Prize of the day:  
the Jordan Television Corporation Cup  
Under the patronage of JTV Director General  
Mohammad Kanjal,

the Royal Racing Club has the honour to invite the public to attend the horse and camel races at 4:00 p.m., Sunday, June 27, at the racing club track at Marka.

## Labour MP asks for move against Arab boycott

LONDON, June 24, (R) — A Labour member of parliament today called for an immediate government inquiry into allegations that representatives from one or two embassies in Britain intimidate British management not to trade with Israel.

Mr. Eric Moonman, in a House of Commons debate also called on the government to condemn what he called the "blackmail" of the Arab boycott of firms trading with Israel.

He said that recent inquiries had shown that the boycott had been considerable enlarged. "Arabs are now blacklisting not only those firms which trade directly with Israel but also companies who carry on business with other firms doing business with Israel."

Mr. Michael Meacher, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said the Labour government deplored all trade boycotts other than those sanctioned by international authority.

"We wish to see our commercial relations expanding in all countries," he said.

"But it is recognised that British exporters have to deal with a situation where certain countries require special formalities and documentation," he added.

"The process has gone so far that there are now many corporations actually volunteering to fulfil the Arab Boycott Office's demands," Mr. Moonman said.

He said that this month alone four leading British construction companies had turned down an invitation to tender for a nine million sterling project on behalf of the Israel Port Authority at Haifa and three others had failed to reply.

Mr. Moonman said Britain could not afford to lose ground in trade with Israel.

He also called for an immediate high-level government inquiry "to assess the extent to which representatives from one or two embassies in Britain have used 'monstrous' means to intimidate British management into withdrawing from trade with Israel."

Mr. Meacher replied that he did not think either the British government or British exporters could reasonably be accused of neglecting the Israeli market.

"Although Israel's total imports fell last year, exports from Britain to Israel actually increased and we regained our position as Israel's second largest supplier after the United States," he said.

Mr. Meacher added that British government was in the final stages of setting up a joint British-Israeli committee to examine further ways of promoting exports in both directions.

## Ethiopia sees Arab support for peaceful Eritrean solution

KUWAIT, June 24, (R) — Ethiopian government envoy is here today that he had found support among Arab governments for a peaceful settlement of the Eritrean conflict.

Major Petru Tayih said that Ethiopia's military leaders were prepared to sit round a table to reach an understanding with the secessionist guerrillas in the Red Sea province who have been fighting the central government since 1974.

The major, at the head of a 3-man delegation, was speaking to reporters at Kuwait airport before flying to North Yemen, the next leg of a tour aimed at winning Arab support for his government's new policy on Eritrea.

The Addis Ababa government announced last month that it was ready to hold talks with the secessionists, discuss partial amnesties for Eritreans imprisoned as a result of the conflict, and consider some form of regional autonomy.

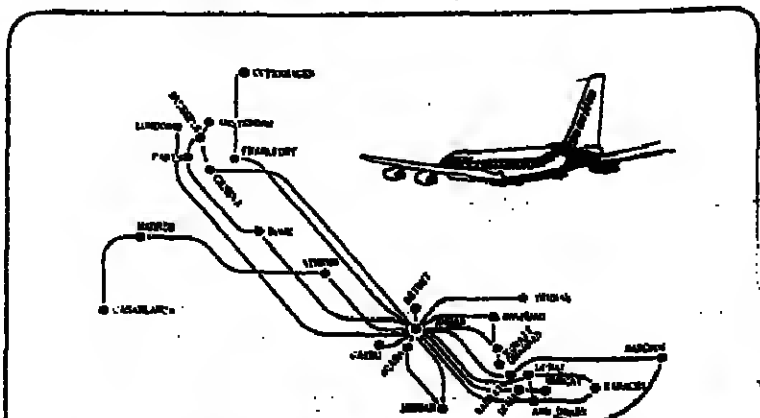
Major Tayih said he had four support for a peaceful solution to the conflict, the other countries visited by the delegation so far — Egypt, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and Sudan.

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BONN SIGNING — Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon (left) and German Foreign Minister Genscher sign an investment promotion agreement in Bonn Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed easier in very little trade affected by the renewed weakness of sterling, dealers said.

Government stocks were lower by up 1/2 point among medium and long dated loans, while shorts lost around 1/16 to 1/8 point. Leading industrials drifted lower on lack of demand, as shares recorded falls ranging to 9p. At 15.00 the F.T. index was down 7.5 at 374.8.

Oils lost between 1p to 5p while banks were steady at the lower levels. Mining shares reversed occasional small falls. Australians were mixed to easier in quiet trading.

Among companies reporting results today, J. Lyons eased a net 3p after figures in line with market expectations, dealers said. GEC was steady in an easier electrical sector while falls of 6p to 9p were seen in EMI and Thorn, dealers added.

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